thing in faith; for possible to please G or in the harbor of

DESPONDING

ce, a lady related inecdote; which co ral, and the manner was so pleasing te it down the first it to you for you ent; hoping that son d, who is inclined y receive entertai monitory suggestion

nister, who had been labors in the Gospe saw but very little nistrations. To be ot bear; and his so der the discouraging m. Nothing on earl m, as a spiritual d used to showers of and nothing else con Seeing no outpour

nners converted und

me time, his soul w ding and melancholy exercised, one nig entleman bired h and the price of his tipulated. On end oyer would have h nformed he must g n rock to pieces. " ill do no good; fe e and hard, I could es." " That is noth gentleman ; " folio I will pay you you

then went to work red an endless, and , he laboured wit ence, for the sake while, contrary to e mountainous rock

on for him; he fe ed courage, and was eeing the rocky her rers, broken by the

ISTIAN WARFAR n which flatters out h is too often allo e, to suppose that c nod and useful, are nation, without very denial; and that or onstitutional, that d, than blamed for ead in the Bible, ho have glided eas n, borne on the able dispositions.

consciences is, we yielding. they that overcom inherit all things. the inactive; if shall never conque e conflict, it is to c

y enemies .- Some the Emperor Sigis destroying his conthem to favour. the illustrious mo stroy my enemies, friends ?"

the celestial tel man view, the magn ernity, and God s, who either with ace it in the hands

e. a town containing the have occurred 1 of old age, ? lentally killed, an nt. This is an In Greenfield Mass e in 100. The rk, at the last cens Haven last year. ton city, one in

SALE AND RET r ROBINSO and is constantly re extensive assortmen AND SHOES, y and country trade at wholesale and south of the State He

il work particularly long experience in himself he shall be action, to all who p eir custom. ints who deal in this as good terms as in

Zion's Herald. ISTERS

CONDITIONS. ian Secretary is published every oraing, at Central Row, six sods three months from the time of not an addition of 50 cents, exreis a special agreement otherlage paid by subscribers. this paperare, by the Convend to the cause of Missions. fivelve and a half per cent.

tionsare understood to bemade galess there is a special agreeatrary, at the time of subscri-

per will be stopped except at the ablisher, until notice is given. on the subject of this paper, or ionsforit, should be addressed to

of the Christian Secretary-Post

JUDSON'S NARRATIVE firings and deliverance of the Missionaries at Ava.

Concluded from page 9. ination of the white prisoners wretched in the extreme. The on the day was dreadful : indeed. dair deprived them of inclin ad, and their whole appearmore that of the dead than of formed that the prisoners had been sent I daily visited the Governor, to Oung pen lay (a place similar to Botanged to entreat him to pity the sanetimes he appeared to I found Mr. Judson in a most wretched and seemed half inclined to state. He had been dragged out of his my request; but the tear of little room the day before : his shoes, e, doubtless, prevented.

pointment, while the Queen to stand. He was nearly exhausted with future enjoyment of heaven! r breast and exclaimed, " Ama, pain and fatigue, when a servant of Mr. What was to be done now? Gauger's who had followed his master, mese Camp had intimated the ne- procee is without sinking. He and Dr. His Mercies! No, we will die first !"

wan Woongyee, who had been suspecting him of treasonable intentions, ce for some time now thought it! apportunity to retrieve his char- time to accomplish his designs. d regain his influence. He petiis Majesty to allow him to go at of the jailors, where I passed six ronths of a new army; and positively of constant and severe suffering. Mr. the King, that he would conquer Judson was much more comfortably situagish, and drive them from Burmah. ted than when in the city prison, as he immediately raised to the highest had only one pair of fetters : and, when nd all power committed to him. recovered from his fever and wounds, deligect was to manifest his invet- was allowed to walk in the prison enclolatted to every foreigner; and sure. But I was deprived of every sinthe had for eleven months escap- gle convenience; and my health, which mement now fell into his merci- had enabled me to bear severe trials hithk, and were thrown into prison. erto, now began to fail. I was taken with the number was Mr. Lonoogo, a one of the country disorders; and, for Gentleman, who had for twen two months, was unable to go to Mr. been high in the King's favour, Judson's prison. Our little Maria, who one all in his power to alleviate had just recovered from the small pox, kings of the foreign prisoners; was near starving to death, as I could nei was now among them.

adson had now been in close con- the village. - But our Merciful Father and in five pair of fetters, for a preserved us all, through these dreadful and with anguish indescribable, I scenes; and, at the expiration of six sinking under the weight of his months, an order arrived for the release B. He was taken with a high fe- of Mr. Judson, and I was allowed to redistress and entreaties now pre- turn to our house in town. with the Governor of the city to written order to remove Mr. Jud- terpreter, and, from selfish motives, had in the common prison into a little given orders for the release of Mr. Jud and risit him whenever I wished. where he remained six weeks, translating ness. emoved into the Governor's com- for his Majesty : he was then sent back and was living in a bamboo house to Ava : and, as a reward for his servithe thermometer daily rose to 106; ces, ordered back to the Oug pen, to pris wit myself happily situated to be on: but, before the order could be exe prison, and allowed to visit Mr. cuted, I sent\* Moung Ing to Koung-tong, who began now to hope that he who was now high in office, and had for a tover from the fever, as his sit- long time manifested a disposition to help 18 90 much better than before. and dreadful troubles were for Mr. Judson, and prevent his being le us. I had gone in one morn- sent again to prison. Koung-tong com bre Mr. Judson his breakfast, and plied with my request, offered to become

spending a few hours as usual, security for Mr. Judson, and took him to Governor, in great haste, sent his house, where he was kept a prisoner was agreeably disappointed on at large nearly two months longer. s before him, to find that he had Particular to communicate, and idly advancing, that the King and Governa uncommonly kind and oblihad detained me a long time, measures to prevent their arrival at the lervant came in hastily, and whis- Capital. They had several times refused the foreign prisoners had all the terms which Sir A. Campbell had offereroor, I ran down stairs into the ping to catch a sight of them ;

ELISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION .- G. ROBINS, EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

ARISTIAN SECRETARY.

no one knew. I returned again to the called to the palace, and his opinion re- that tends to their future usefulness. THOMAS HENDERSON Tutor and Superintendant.

> Scott County, Kentucky, at Blue Springs. November 22, 1826.

The undersigned, Trustees of the

This day they visited the Academy advances. Since the last report the I heard that the prisoners were sent to ter an imprisonment of nearly two years. Choctaws, thirteen Creeks, and one Potawatamy-making in all 67-independent fa'e was not yet known. The next day I and all its magnificence, and turned our of 20 white boys. The boys are all in obtained a pass from the Government to faces towards the British Camp, then with- fine health, and unusual cheerfulness pre-No one can conceive our joy, when we though of a different tribe, seemed to in-

est feelings are manifested.

as any other class of human beings. It friendship and good affection. At this would delight the Parent Board to witness place we meet with every friendly attenthe fruits of their pious and benevolent tion, and all the comforts and convenienefforts at this promising Institution.

J. T. JOHNSON, B. S. CHAMBERS. Trustees. W. SUGGETT.

Specimens of Indian Elocution. tucky.

The following are reports of Speeches of two Choctaw youths, who are now receiving instructions at the Great Crossings, in Kentucky. The school at that place has the title of the Choctaw Academy, and is supported out of provisions made by the Choctaws themselves, in their Treaties with the United States Gov. ernment. It is under the direction of the Baptist General Convention, which is responsible to the Government for the faithful application of the money appropriated for its support, under regulations of the Department of War. These Letters are the productions of Indian boys, who, a few years ago, were totally ignorant of the power of the English Language, and still more of the use of letters. In this view these effusions of un. sophiscated minds, addressed to their benevolent benefactors, are quite interest ing. The name of the Speaker is appended to each of them.

My Friends and countrymen:

The long expected and happy period although the Choctaws have evinced such has arrived, when it is in our power to genius for learning, yet I find that the take you by the hand and welcome you to the Blue Spring, the seat of our Chocprospects of improvement, both of the law Academy. My heart, my friends, is Creeks and Choctaws, are of the most overflowing with joy at this happy meetimate us with one sentiment in honour and devotion to our studies. The Choctaws have taken the lead, in establishing our Academy, amidst our white brethren. and we are under great obligations to our Nation, for the honour and the advantage of taking the first fruit of this noble Institution. Let us recollect that it is our duty to act in such a manner as to elevate our character in the sight of Heaven, that we may return to the bosom of friends and relations with gladness and delight. Already have the Creeks knocked at the door of the Academy for admittance, and we expect twenty students daily to arrive. and we have opened our door to receive y instructed. I am happy to state that them. The Northern tribes are also dethe Indian Youths, as well as the white sirous to partake of the blessings we enthat industry and perseverance heretofore behind us the children of other tribes, nience of the students is provided for by a close attention to our studies, and by efforts, in unfolding his sentiments on this

way the white prisoners were gone; but | "golden city." Mr. Judson was daily strictly regarded, as well as every thing | words and actions, and Heaven will smile upon the Choctaws. We have an excelient teacher, and have nothing to interrupt our mind, and we are furnished with every thing in our hands, in the most convenient and comfortable manner. Let me again welcome you to the Blue Spring, and let us rejoice together.

GEORGE HARKINS.

No 4.

My Friends and Brothers:

With great anxiety and solicitude, we have expected your arrival at this place, the location of the Choctaw Academy. Although we have been separated from you a long time, by space and time, we have been united in our friendship and affection: and our prayers have been constant that the Good Spirit might protect and smile upon you in your journey through a land of strangers, to the Blue

My friends, we now welcome you to this happy and peaceful abode of learning and science, with hearts full of gratitude. We have tasted the advantages of our vailed. This accession of numbers, al- situation, and we know them to be great: we see the profit of advantage and honour with one Bengalee Servant, set out on my had safely passed the Burman Camp; fuse into the minds of all, new zeal and to ourselves individually, and profit and journey. We reached the Government for then we felt, indeed that we were industry. The different departments for prosperity to our nation. Then we cononce more free, and our of the power of spelling, reading, writing, geography, and gratulate ourselves that you are about to those whose tender merejes are cruel. surveying, are conducted with great skill participate with us the blessings that we The British General received us with all and ability by the Rev. Thomas Hender- enjoy. Nothing, my friend, is wanting, that kindness and hospitality for which son, whilst the moral conduct of the on our part, but industry and correct conduct : for, we have a Teacher who would The school room is 100 feet by 25. do honour to any Literary Institution, and night's residence at the camp, and kindly The upperstory, with other rooms, is ap- is also a friend and father to us. His adpropriated to sleeping apartments-and vice is good; and we have nothing to do there is ample room to accommodate 100 but to pursue it; it leads in the paths of students. The most beneficial influence virtue and happiness. Indeed our white relabout that Bundoolah was dead. hottest part of the day, had been literally rections of Providence, he has been produced already by this benev- brethren are also friendly and kind to us; afirst, ventured to say this open- driven ten miles with a rope tied round means of delivering us from the tron grasp olent experiment. The prejudices of and, on all occasions, we have conclusive the report was now conveyed his waist. His feet were torn in such a of the Burmans. May God reward him the whites have disappeared, and the kind- evidence that they are the friends of the Choctaws. Then let me exhort you to We are on the eve of realizing the im- devote your minds to study; live togethportant fact that the Indians are as sus- er as a band of brothers; and so to walk ceptible of civilization and improvement in paths of virtue, as to deserve their ces of living are furnished to us, without our being interrupted in our studies And now in concluding, I invoke for each of you the blessing of the Good Spirit.

SKETCH OF ANDREW FULLER.

The history of Fuller may be said to consist of a three-fold division, under each of which he will command the admiration and esteem of future generations. We allude to him, as the corrector of false Calvinism, the impugner of deistical and Socinian heresy, and the advocate of missions. Our readers will not, we trust, deem it impertinent if we avail ourselves of the present opportunity of taking a slight survey of each of these portions of his character, more especially as it will assist us in some degree to perform our task as reviewers. We must, however, premise, that it is not our intention to insinuate, that Mr. F. was not distinguished for other excellencies beside those which we have mentioned, or that a sufficient prominency is not given to these in notices of his character. But they are comparatively lost amidst the mighty lineaments to which we have referred; or if not lost, they serve as a kind of relief to the mind, like those sofer scenes in Nature, to which we gladly turn our eyes, after having surveyed her in her more awful grandeur.

The advantages accruing to the church, and especially to ministerial labours, from his luminous statements on saving faith. have long been felt and acknowledged. But few need to be informed, that in the commencement of his career, Mr. F. entertained mistaken views on this subject : yet when the true light broke in upon his mind, it transformed his whole character, and kindled within him an apostolic energy. It became the life and power of his ministry, the principal charm of his writings, and the master-spring of his great and splendid actions. There have been many who, like him, have had their favourite topic of discourse, and the frequent manner in which they have referred to it, has often tended to impress on their characters a dull monotony. But while he could not have selected a nobler theme than faith in Christ, he has shewn with great clearness, as well as by an almost unexampled variety of observations, joy, and we expect to receive twenty of its paramount influence over the whole of selves well, and given but little trouble in them next Spring This reflects great doctrinal, experimental, and practical rehouour upon our Nation, and when we ligion. A principle of such vast extent. Nothing is wanted but a continuance of have left this residence, we shall leave operating in a mind of so much ardour, would naturally lead the individual to used, to make this Institution fully meet who will sing the song of praise to our seize on every occasion of shewing its Nation. Then, my friends and brothers, excellence and importance. Accordingly Every thing for the comfort and conve- let us honour our Nation and ourselves, we find him engaged in many successful

Governor, who declared that he was per- quested in all their proceedings; and the fectly ignorant of their fate; and that he Government finally entreated him to go did not know of their being taken out of as their ambassador to the English Camp. prison until a few moments before. This This he entirely declined; but advised was all false; as he had evidently been their sending Dr. Prices who had no obdetaining me, to avoid witnessing the jection to going. Dr. Frice being unsucscene that was to follow. He also said, cessful in his mission, on his return Mr. Choctaw Academy, at the Blue Springs, with a meaning countenance, "You can Judson was taken by force, and sent with would append the following to their for do no more for your husband : now take him again. Sir Archibald had before this mer report. care of yourself." This was a day nev- demanded us, with the other foreign priser to be forgotten. I retired to my little oners ; but the King had refused, saying. with a view of inspecting the condition bamboo house, and endeavoured to obtain ' They are my people, jet them remain.' of the students, as to their comfort and

comfort from the only true source; but We then did not venture to express a progress in learning. Upon examination, my mind was in such a distracted state, wish to leave the country; fearing that they found every thing in good order, that I could not steadily reflect on any we should immediately be sent to prison. well calculated to impart comfort and satthing. This one thought occupied my Mr. Judson communicated our real situ- isfaction. The learners are devoted to mind to the exclusion of every other - ation to the General; who, with all the their studies, and are still making rapid that I had seen Mr. Judson for the last feelings of a British Officer, now demandtime, and that he was now-probably in a ed us in a way that his Majesty dare not school has considerably increased in numstate of extreme agony. In the evening refuse ; and, on the 21st of February, af bers. There are, at this time, fifty-three Umerpoorah; but what was to be their we took our leave of the "golden city"

follow Mr. Judson, with my little Maria, in 40 miles of Ava.

House at Umerapoorah; and were in-

ny Bay ) whither I immediately followed.

We arerwards were informed that the

ther obtain a nurse nor a drop of milk in

The King was much in want of an in-

The British Troops were now so rap

ment felt the necessity of taking some

who was then only three months old : and, your countryman are so far famed, provi- young men is particularly attended to. ded us with every comfort during a forthat, and clothes, excepting his shirt and sent us on to Rangoon in this gun-boat. w reported that the foreign pantaloons had been taken from him, and We deeply feel the kindness of Sir and reached Donaboo; and it was in his feeble state of health, and in the Archibald Campbell, for, under the dito his Majesty, who was mute manner, that for six weeks he was unable a hundred fold, and prepare him for the

Rangoon, March 22, 1826. We have, my Dear Mr. Butterworth mald another General be found, took from his head his turban, gave part safely arrived in Rangoon, and once more a what quarter could troops be of it to Mr Judson, who hastily wrapped find ourselves in the old Mission House ! The Prince and Woongyees at it about his feet, which enabled him to What shall we render to the Lord for all

of making peace; but this was Price were now chained together and, You will see from the public prints the misting to be thought of for a mo- with the other prisoners, put inside of a Treaty of Peace. We intend going to "What !" said one of the Woon small wood prison almost gone to decay. one of the places retained by the English in a fiture history of the coun Pagan Woongyee had sent the foreigners to collect a little Church around us. Mah our glorious King made a peace to this place, with a design to sacrifice Men-lay and her sister we found at Prome, By pupils at the Choctaw Academy, Kenagers, and gave them part of his them, in order to secure success in his they are as pious as ever, and will follow wherever we go. contemplated expedition : but the King,

Burmah will yet be given to Jesus for His inheritance! We are not discouraged, caused him to be executed before he had but think our prospects brighter than ever. We shall have as many Schools I here obtained a little room from one as we can support at Mergui or Tavoy, to which place the Burmese Population are flocking in crowds.

> From the American Baptist Magazine. INDIAN EDUCATION. CHOCTAW SCHOOL.

We have been politely furnished by Col. Johnson of the Senate of the Uni-

Of the Choctaw Academy and Missionary Station near the Blue Springs, Scott County, Kentucky, ending on the 31st day of October, 1856.

This School now consists of 53 Choctaws, 13 Creeks, and 1 Potawatamy, making a total of 67 Indian youths.

The most perfect harmony exists among the boys of the different tribes, and Creeks will not be their inferiors. The om, six feet long and four wide. son, who was immediately conducted to flattering kind. Each party has become ing, and long may this joy continue to an Maned an order to give him med- the Burmese Camp, then at Wiadown, zealous to excel in learning and polite-

To maintain perpetual good order a meals, I march at the head of the 53 Choctaws, and one of my assistants at the head of the 13 Creeks, to the dining room, where we all eat together in the

The boys are in fine health and spirits, us; and begged that he would intercede well provided for, and much pleased with

school, considering their number.

them. Their morals and manners are an honourable course of conduct in our subject, and in defending them against a

HOES,

the cout, and he knew not where ed; but they now saw that there was no the catried. Without speaking to other hot a for the preservation of the \* I then was unable to move, having been were beyond the reach of my ill with typhus fever in Mr. Judson a absence inquired of all whom I met, which in which I list my reason and was senseless several days.

ted States, with the subjoined reports. QUARTERLY REPORT

same house and at the same time.

their situation.

The Academy is now sufficiently large for the accommodation of upwards of 100 students, and with the three assistants I now have, 150 youths can be convenientboys, have generally conducted them-

the views of its most sanguine patrons.

battles, and achieving other victories. no harm, provided that it be sanctified by His belief of the Gospel was, however, a piety. On the contrary, if he be truly holy exercise of the heart; it made him jealous for the Lord of Hosts; in consequence of which, he was kept in a military attitude, prepared to meet the enemy, whatever form he might assume.

To be the instrument of enlightening a great portion of the Christian world on the doctrine of faith in Christ-of withering to the roots a theory which went to sap the foundation of our hopes, the deity and atonement of the Son of God,and by a vivid exhibition of the truth in all its parts, of leaving the infidel paralyzed and without excuse, is, it will be confessed, sufficient praise for one man. But honours of another and a nobler kind and contributions will be found insufficient awaited this extraordinary person. The ardour of his soul was not permitted to tain, and liable to gradual diminution; unexhaust itself, in planting its ponderous less sustained by constant effort. It strokes in the breasts of antagonists. He seems, therefore, to be necessary, to was formed to love, as well as to fight; raise a sum, at once, the interest of which and in the cause of Missions we behold him breathing forth an intense and refined benevolence. While the sympathy of and the business settled. This is the plan many, for the heathen world is confined pursued at all our Institutions, where it to a few expressions of grief, to a feeble is practicable, and is the only plan which prayer, or to a small contribution, his insures permanency and affords a prospect compassion continued to express itself, of success. during the fourth part of a century in the most active exertions. Nor is it possible to contemplate the number of sermons which he preached in behalf of the spread of the gospel, the journies which he took throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and all his solicitude as Secreta ry to the Baptist Missionary Society, without being astonished at his zeal .- Lon.

### From the Christian Watchman. NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTI TUTION.

A meeting of a number of the friends of this Institution was held in Boston, on the evening of the 1st inst.-Dea. Jona than Carleton was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Charles Forbes, Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Train, of Framingham. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Knowles, I'rain and Loring, was appointed, to report suitable resolutions, to be acted on at this meeting.

Dea. Farwell, the Treasurer of the Institution, made a statement of facts, concerning the progress and present state of the Seminary .- The valuable estate at Newton, is the property of the Trustees, free from incumbrance. There are now two Professors, and eight students, connected with the institution.

The Committee made a report, which was accepted, and the resolutions consid-

On motion of Rev Mr. Train, seconded by Dea. Loring, it was unanimously Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principles and objects for which the Newton Theological Institution has been established-and believing that the course of Instruction which will there be pursued will elevate the appropriate literary and religious character of our future ministry, and thus promote the vital interests of the denomination; we therefore are fully impressed with the conviction, that this infant Seminary has just and powerful claims on our liberal sup port.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Train observed, that experience has shown us the need of a Seminary of this kind. Almost all denominations of Christians have found it necessary to establish institutions, for the education of their public teachers. The time has come, for a vigorous effort on our part; and it seems, that God bas signified his approbation of the attempt, by the success which has already attended the progress of the Institution. The premises at Newton were thrown into our hands, in a remarkable manner, and at a price far below their real worth; and God has inclined the hearts of a few individuals, in Boston and its vicinity, to contribute the sum (\$8000) which was requisite for the purchase and repairs. Similar liberality, on the part of our brethren elswhere, would furnish the institution with ample funds.

Dea Loring observed that he cordially seconded the resolution. He thought the Seminary calculated to accomplish great good. It was not designed to make ministers ; but merely to assist in the education of those young men, whom the Churches should approve. If the Churches, therefore, are vigilant and faithful to their trust, the students who may be educated at Newton will be pious men, "called of God as was Aaron." He pointed out the necessity of instruction, to enable a man to teach others. Our churches expect that a man, who professes to preach the Gospel, shall be qualified to feed them with "knowledge and under to do likewise, I will name the articles standing," as well as to enliven their devotions, and arge them to obedience. But men cannot possess theological knowledge bed, bedding and bedstead—one stove and without study, and this study cannot be successfully pursued, except with the guidance of suitable instructers, and with snuffers—a water pail—pitcher—washadequate means and leisure. No science bowl—towels and tumblers; and a lookrequires more deep and accurate study ing glass and wash stand, will be a conthan that of theology. It includes the venience.

pious, the more he knows, the more he can impart to others, and the wider and following donations :-

more valuable will be his influence. On motion of Rev. Mr. Wayland, seconded by Mr. J. B. Jones,

Resolved. That we cannot better subserve the interests of the Institution than by endowing the Professorship of Biblical Theology, -and that measures be immediately taken for securing this object.

Mr. Wayland said, that if the Institution is to be useful, it must have competent instructers, devoted exclusively to their duties, and of course they must be supported. Temporary subscriptions These are ne essarily variable, uncershall form a competent maintenance. The object will then be accomplished,

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDU-CATION SOCIETY.

To the Board of the Baptist Education Society of the State of Connecticut.

Beloved Brethren,

On my arrival at Chesterfield, my credentials were countersigned by Elder Oliver Wilson, which rendered my appointment official, authorizing me to solicit funds in the State, subject to your appropriation, to aid the education of young men in the ministry, at the Hamilton Theological Institution. Brother Wilson conveyed me to Colchester, and rendered important services in the promotion of the object. The good work of God among his people, prevented his spending some time with me in visiting other places. I had the pleasure of meeting Elder West at New London, who expressed an interest in the cause for which I was labouring, and seconded my efforts as far as he had opportunity. I visited Elder Darrow at Waterford, who would have encouraged an application to his people for aid, had their means been more ample. One of his Deacons however, became a life member of your Society, by a donation of fifteen dollars.

I was kindly received by Elder Burrows, of Groton, who wished me success among his people, on whom God was pouring out his spirit in a remarkable manner. Elder Perry, of Stonington, regretted that the means of his small, benevolent people, were too much exhausted by recent expenses upon their house of worship, to afford much assistance in this cause at the present time. I found Elder Palmer, of Norwich, successfully engaged in forming a Mission Society among his people; and although he manifested a sincere desire to give me his aid, yet the lim ited resources of his Church offered a sufficient reason for not asking their assistance. Elder Brown, of Lebanor, gave me the whole of his influence, and will spare no pains to bring his people to act upon this object.

I passed a day with Elder Goodwin, the former President of your Board, who Capt. Sam'l. Ingraham, continues to have the welfare of this Society at beart, and will esteem it a pleasare to promote its interests, to the extent

of his means and his influence. Elder Wilcox, of Saybrook, received me cordially, and spared no pains to secure the patronage of his people, to this benevolent measure for improving the rising Ministry.

Elder Shaler, of Haddam, made me welcome to his house and his people, but kindly informed me, that the sentiments of his brethren, and their limited means, offered but little encouragement at present. Previous arrangements compelled me to pass his Society, without asking their assistance.

I proceeded to Middletown, and found Elder Dodge deeply engaged in the good work of God among his people, and fully in the interests of the Education Society. He had previously laboured to give his people enlightened views of this subject, as connected with the advancement of the kingdom of Christ; and through his efforts I received their liberalities, connected with their prayers, amounting to \$126 94. The Ladies also of his Church and Society gave encouragement, of furnishing a room in the building now preparing for the school. The expenses of furnishing furniture for a room, are estimated at \$50. The rooms, amounting to 36 in number, are to be named by those who furnish them; and for the information of other Ladies who may be disposed needed for each room, designed for the accommodation of two students:-One pipe-table-light stand-four chairsa shovel and tongs-two candlesticks and

variety of attacks. When we count the grandest subject on which the powers of the character of Wallingford, but had little time to spend bius and Tully, are still sharing in the spirit of God. But the variety of attacks. When we count the grandest subject on which the powers of number of his opponents in the controthe mind can be exercised, the character of Wallingford, but had little time to spend bius and Tully, are still sharing in the spirit of God. But the proamong his people. I brought the subject distillings of Divine Grace. Some mernumber of his opponents in the contro- the mind can be exercised, the character of wallingford, but had not been supposed to learn that he of our Creator and final Judge. Learn- among his people. I brought the subject distillings of Divine Grace. Some mer- of Gospel baptism is, to exhibit the property of the mind can be exercised, the character of wallingford, but had not been supposed to learn that he of our Creator and final Judge. Learn- before them at our evening lecture, and cy drops have fallen in Elbridge, where versy, we are surprised to learn that he of our Creator and final Judge. Learncould find opportunity for fighting other of the sanctified by pointed out the means by which they may there appears to be a sound of rain. pointed out the means by which they may there appears to be a sound of rain. System of truth revealed in the hereafter aid the object.

COLCHESTER. Mr. John Turner, life member, Col. Avery Morgan, Dr. John R. Watrous, Gen. David Deming. Mr. Russell Chapman, Dr. Howell Rogers, SALEM. Dr. John Billings, NEW LONDON. Deac. Thos. West, Capt. Gny Turner. Mrs. Turner. WATERFORD. Deac. Gilbert Rogers, lite member, 15 STONINGTON. Deac. Sam'l. Langworthy, GROTON. Capt. Thos. Potter, ' Jedediah Randall, Elder Roswell Burrows, Bap. Chh. and Soc. collection, Deac. Rufus Smith, PRESTON CITY. Mr. T. M. Richards, " James Treat, LEBANON. Elder Esek Brown, Deac. Gurdon Robinson, " Abel Goodwin, Widow Lucretia Haywood, Mr. Simon Lewis, Jabez White, Se MIDDLETOWN. Mrs. Sarah Bacon, Mr. Benjamin Bacon, " Sylvester Wilcox, " Giles Wilcox, Mrs. Abigal Wilcox, Miss Clarissa Wilcox, 50 A Friend, 1 pr. Stockings, and cash Capt. Josiah Savage, Mr. Giles Wilcox, Jun. " Benjamin Bacon, Miss Polly Clark, 1 pr. Stockings, Deac. Anthony Roberts, 10 44 Public collection, 50 Mr. Joseph Coe, " Benj. Gilbert, A Friend, Miss Sarah Gilbert, Mr. O '- Gilbert, " San . Tiller, " Wm. " James Capt. Alde. Deac. Ephra Mr. Nathan'l. " Frederick Miss Harriet Gilbert, " Mary Gilbert, SAYBROOK. Widow Irena Williams Deac. Reuben Post. Mrs. Rebecca Hill. Col. Joseph Hill, Mr. Joseph H. Hayden, " Elias Redfield, " A. F. Whittemore, " Richard P. Williams, Capt. George Read, 10 Mrs. Hepsibah Williams, Thos. Sill,

HARTFORD. A Friend for Indians, Albert Day, Joseph B. Gilbert, 10 Caleb Moore, I have the pleasure to acknowledge many kindnesses from the public, and private brethren; aiding me on my way,

GUILFORD.

BRANFORD.

MERIDEN.

Timothy Stone, Esq.

Capt. Stephen Smilh,

Miss Betsey Smith,

A Friend,

interests of the Redeemers kingdom. You will accept assurances that my efleave the savour of a good impression be. forth the death of Christ till he come. -

age, prayerfully consecrated to the best

Yours Respectfully, NATHAN'L. KENDRICK, Agent. Hartford, Feb. 6, 1827.

The following letter to the Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, from Eld. Fuller, the agent of the Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton, who has been travelling in various parts of the country, furnishes additional intelligence of the progress of Zion, and the spirit of benevolence.

Elbridge, Dec. 30, 1826, which I have passed, I have found in Poultney, IVt. some attention. In He-Dear Sir,-In the churches through Poultney, IVt. some attention. In Hehouse the week before I was there. There has been a special work in the point.—The prominent design of Gosvillage of Fort Ann the season past. An to prefigure a purification of heart, al-

Three were received by baptism last The foundation stone, on During my tour, I have received the Lord's day. Three others were baptized evidence of the divinity of Messian acter and Missian acter act

To the subject of a well enlightened his resurrection from the dead. ministry, I find, generally speaking, an Apostle, 1 Cor. xv. 17, "Ifch increasing interest, and a liberality beyoud my most sanguine expectation, to your sins." Christ said to contribute to its support. A general in- John ii. 19, "Destroy this ten terest in the Mission cause, especially ferring to his own body, and where your most useful paper has circu- days I will raise it up." lated, or a like vehicle of religious intelligence. The heart and hand have been Jesus told Pilate, "I have post open and ready beforehand to communi-CYRENIUS M. FULLER.

> For the Christian Secretary. NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 3d, 1827.

Dear Brother, I can never cease to feel deeply inter ested in the intelligence which respects the rising empire of Jesus, while I try to pray "thy kingdom come:" nor let me be indifferent to the operations of others, whether acting singly, or in concert, to promote the cause advocated by a Saviour statements are true, if Jesus be on high; while "my heart, my hand, my properly God. The doctrine of ear, and tongue," can participate in this "joyful work." It is to announce this intelligence, and these operations, that the sequent truth of all the doctrine weekly visits of our welcome friend, the "Secretary," are paid to our dwellings : and its addresses made to each of its inmates. And by the instruction it imparts, and the triumphs of grace it rehearses, our devotions are enlivened, our solicitude increased, and we hope our usefulness advanced. I can do no less than try to extend the influence of a friend so useful. Other visitors sometimes make deductions from our time, our money, and ple, and so significant of the death our comfort—this redeems moments which and resurrection of the Redeems otherwise might be lost, adds to our comfort by "bringing in good tidings of good sin, and resurrection to newness things;" and of what he takes from us, casts something into the treasury of the Lord .- I have the pleasure of forwarding the names of three more, who wish him to call on them.

Bless the Lord, things wear a little brighter aspect in our little band; on account of increasing faith, and prayer, and

> Yours, &c. B. WILLARD.

Extract of a Letter from the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Stonington, to the Editor, dated Feb. 10, 1827.

"God has done much for the Baptist should walk in newness of life. Church in this place, since my acquaint- we have been planted together nce with them, which is about three likeness of his death, we sha years, upwards of 130 have been added to the likeness of his resurrection. our number .- Within the time, we have established a Sabbath school, consisting tism, wherein also ye are rises of something rising of 80 scholars and through the faith of the operation 25 teachers .- We have a permanent Libra- who hath raised him from the dea ry, from which the diligent scholar is allowed to draw a book, returning the same whereunto even baptism doth the next week, and thus on.

"I send you the number of verses of of the flesh, but the answer of an Scripture, &c. committed by our schol- science towards God,) by the the ars during our last term, including six tion of Jesus Christ." months.—Scripture, 35,999 verses.--Hymns, 27,05 verses .- Catechism, 350 do which are baptized for the Answers.

Yours affectionately, GIDEON B. PERRY."

For the Christian Secretary. IMMERSION.

1 50 MR. EDITOR. It has long been a subject of regret, to be an exhibition of the that there should exist such a misunderstanding of the Scriptures, as to produce for this purpose, the various past division and dissention among those who, the Old Testament in which spin in a judgment of Christian charity, be- named, are mentioned. "0. long to the household of faith. It has frankly enquires at the close of often been said that we are the creatures munication, "To what except to of habit, and education; and intercourse itself, and its emblematical put with men, has demonstrated to every ob- can these passages refer?" The server the truth of the remark. On the ry, in my opinion, discovers the great subject of revealed truth particular- entire misapprehension of the na ly, these things ought not so to be. On design of Gospel baptism, as the contrary, every person should come deavoured briefly to shew ab to the word of God divested of all pre- would seem that when the subdate conceived opinions; and with a childlike come, the shadows and types spirit enquire to know, that he may do, the will of God. Much has been said, and much written, on the sacrament of ows, and would fain make it ap the Lord's Supper; and I believe that and promoting the object of your patron. evangelical Christians are not much at variance with regard to its import .-It was evidently intended by our divine Saviour, to keep in mind his sufforts in your service, have in every in- ferings and death; and every exhibition and I believe it will be as stance been accompanied with a desire to of that ordinance, is calculated to shew make them appear in the system On the subject of baptism, however, there law, but is purely a New feetan is not the same uniformity of opinion; dinance; resting for its validity s and I am led to the conclusion, that the the will of Jesus Christ. principle cause of the existing difference pel baptism, arises from a want of a pro- sages named, allude to, and were among Christians, on the subject of Gos. per investigation and understanding of of the purification of, the heart the nature and design of the ordinance.

exhibit on the subject be correct, the ferred. The writer above and the subject be correct, the ferred. controversy about the mode of administration quoted Isasah lii. 15, ... So shall be tering the ordinance of administration quoted Isasah lii. 15, ... is a note tering the ordinance should end. If it is tures, directly, in my apprehension, to reading the context, Philip took the point.—The reading the context, pel baptism is not, (in my apprehension,) subject of baptism. interesting attention has just begun in the though it is a declaration of the subject, A." should insert that part of

acter and Mission rests, is the de again;" and again the Apostel serts, Acts iv. 10, "Be it kr you all, and to all the people of le by the name of Jesus Christ of V whom ye crucified, whom 6 from the dead, even by him dollar stand here before you whole we have the testimony of the that Jesus burst the bars of di own power, & the same testimony raised him from the dead; both urrection of Jesus Christ from 6 by his own God-like power, and he has promulgated, is asserted by believer, as forming his system when he is buried in the water, as out of it, in the ordinance of inagreeably to the command of Cha there is a fitness and propriety in dinance, when viewed in this led here we discover the wis lon of played, in placing at the threshold Christian profession, an ordinate men; and of the believer's own connected with a hope of a futur rection to life, and immortal bles in the kingdom of glory.

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Much more might be said ont ject, but I forbear; and in confin the above views will subjoin a fe ges, which appear to me full and

Romans vi. 3, 4, 5, "Know that so many of us as were ba Jesus Christ, were baptized death? Therefore we are bu him by baptism into death; th Christ was raised up from the dea glory of the Father, even to

Col. ii. 12 "Buried with bin

1 Peter, iii. 21, "The li save us, (not the putting away of

1 Cor. xv. 29, "Else what sh the dead rise not at all, why

then baptized for the dead?" I have been led to these reflect this time, by noticing in the " cut Observer" of the 12th inst respondent who signs bimself, an attempt to prove the design the blood of Christ upon the hell dispensed with; but the writer Observer appears still to cling the typical and emblematical under the law, referred, not to a !! under the Gospel, but to an embl and typical sprinkling. Now of a shade was never known grace. Baptism has no type

I am perfectly willing to access writer's views, in supposing that blood of Christ; but it by no st If the views which I shall attempt to lows, that baptism is therefore kle many nations;" and in a note bottom of his communication, h ed, that as the Eunuch (Acts vill-

I am not surprised Mr. Editor, the

has been purified But the promine tism is, to exhibit a vital interest in h revealed in the ation stone, on e divinity of Messi sion rests, is the do n from the dead. r. xv. 17, " If Chr faith is vain, ye ar lo his humiliation his judgment their teacher first came." Christ said to the den away; and who shall declare " Destroy this tem neration? for his life is taken from own body,) and se it up." Life an and began at the same scripture, aght to light by the reached unto him Jesus." late, "I have pow and I have power again the Apostle . 10, "Be it kno

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fets recorded appear to be, that Dear Brother, Philip had explained to the Eunuch aferings and death of Christ-his and resurrection from the dead, the endesired to express his faith in as the true Messiah; and accordhinself and Philip went down into neer, and in the figure, was also bunth Christ and rose again. he views I have given of this subject this town.

erect that is, if baptism is intended

mress our faith in the death, burial, baggrection of Christ; and also our ess of life-in what other way can performed, but by immersion ?vare several passages in the Scripwhich speak of the baptism of the Shost: see Mark, i. 8, Acts, i. 5. untism of the Holy Ghost alluded to passages, is undoubtedly the reole manifestation of the Spirit's ine: as on the day of Pentecost, it filled all the house where they siting They were immersed, as shouse was filled. It would afford leasure to be corrected in my views Christian brethren, if I am wrong : one my Pædobaptist brethren will unfavorably of the suggestions and if they cannot afford more at arguments, in favor of their of the signification of baptism, than offered by "O. A." they would aly do well to abandon the ground have so long, and perseveringly ated to maintain; and embrace one. went with the plainest dictates of and Scripture. There is one pasquoted by "O. A." to prove his in which is directly to my purpose. 1 22 " Having our hearts sprink on mevil conscience, and our bowebel with pure water." Our sprinkled by the blood of Christ, reigured by the sprinkling of the disacrifices; and our bodies, (not was an interesting occasion.

on the Utica Christian Repository. QUESTION.

iled.) but washed with pure water.

A LAYMAN.

ers, of the Presbyterian and Con onal order, in the administration of owing clause: "In the name of ther, and of the Son, and of the thost." This is conformable to helish translation of the phrase, in proved version of the New Testa But it has of late appeared to me mble: and for the following reasmeaning is ambiguous. Many nd, " In the name of the Triniean simply, " By the authority fulness of Christ." mity" This is too great a mising of the true import of baples of interpretation. "In the meaning of baptism.

the name," &c. expresses it ful equivocally; and this is evident we import of the original, "eis Matt. xxviii. 19.

subject, Messrs. Editors, I conbe important. I should be discussed by some one of your espondents.

it not be expedient for ministhe Gospel, in administering bapbhost," instead of the phrase in

ELIHU.

should think this subject worthy the fation of Baptist Ministers also.—Behaptism are visibly adopted into the Christ, and recognized as his chilad assume his name; having renounpint and name of the first Adam.

A SABBATH IN HAWAII.

brelling from the volcano on the Coast, to Honuapo, Mr. Bishop, Lord's day in January, thus re-

he Sabbath ever draws on the be pilgrim with a peculiar wel-When looking out towards the the shore, I saw a company of peo-

at the bottom, if any where, the signal being given for the people to The Baptist Ministers Meeting for Litch- cation under the first article of the Treaty of Gazette, states, that Bolivar arrived at Porto the form of a suggestion; for the assemble, the whole of this populous vilthe lorm appears perfectly absurd. lage came together, about 1000 persons. d we have no right, neither are we I preached in the open air, both morning and evening, with more than usual freeged jully, what the subject of Phil-dom, and to highly attentive audiences. preaching was.—see Acts viii. 32, 33, After the morning service, the school, The place of the Scripture which he containing 100 pupils, taught by a son of The place. He was led like a lamb Kamakau, assembled, and repeated every slaughter, and like a sheep dumb answer in the catechism without any his hearer, so opened he not his prompting. It is but five weeks since

REVIVALS. Then Philip opened his Extract of a Letter from Elder Keach, to the Editor of the N. Y. Bap. Reg. Hoosick, Jan. 24, 1827.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Zion. to learn that the Lord is carrying on his work in this region. In this town within a few months past, a number have, we trust, been brought to taste by experience that the Lord is gracious. I have had the pleasure of going commanded his chariot to stand still, "down into the water" with ten, who were desirous to follow the footsteps of the blessed Saviour, by being "buried with him by baptism." A number, I learn, have united with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in

In the town of Bennington, east of this, the glorious work has been, and still seems to be more powerful. It is thought that within a few months past, in that town, nearly 70 preto sin, and resurrection to cious souls have been brought from nature's

darkness, to God's marvellous light. The first Baptist Church in Shaftsbury, under the pastoral care of Elder Isaiah Matteson, are sharing in this work May the gracious work continue, till the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord. O, that revival may succeed revival, unt I the heathen shall be given to the Saviour for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.

Yours with respect, ISRAEL KEACH.

From the Christian Watchman. REVIVALS

Washington, Geo .- Rev. Jesse Mercer writes from this place, that there is a great Reformation; from 80 to 100, of different denominations, being supposed to have experienced religion within two or three months.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

Agreeably to previous notice, an Ecclesiastical council assembled at Vernon, on Wednes day, the 4th inst. and after due examination, proceeded publicly to recognize the baptized believers in that place, as a Church of Christ in Gospel order, and to set apart Br. Russell Jennings, by the imposition of hands and prayer, to the work of the Gospel Ministry .- It

The order of public exercises was as follows, viz .- Br. Calvin Philleo, of Suffield, offered the Introductory Prayer .- Br. Jona. Goodwin, of Mansfield, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship, in behalf of the Council, to the elieve it is the uniform practice of newly constituted Church, accompanied with an appropriate Address. Brother Frederick Wightman, of Middletown, preached on the in to use the preposition "In," in occasion, from Ephesians, iv. 11, 12, 13.— And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the

Br. Henry Stanwood, of Bristol, offered the Ordaining Prayer at the imposition of hands. he disregarded : but I see not Br. Asahel Morse, of Suffield, gave the charge. s not justified by the common Br. Wm. Bentley, of Wethersfield, presented the Right Hand of Fellowship. Br. Jeremi-&c. does not, in my view, convey ah F. Bridges, of Enfield, offered the Concluding Prayer .- After which, Addresses were delivered by Br. Calvin Philleo, and others; and in the evening a Sermon was delivered by Br. Philleo, which was succeeded by exhortations and prayer.

The Church consisted of 83 members, all therefore, to see the following of whom have been recently baptized; and it is expected that a number of scattered members of other Churches, who reside in the vicinity, will immediately unite with the Church. May the Great Shepherd of the Sheep watch me the phrase, "Into the name over this youthful band of disciples, and enather, and of the Son, and of the ble them to continue steadfast in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in the breaking of bread and prayers. And may He cause great grace to rest on them all; and add unto them of such, and such only, as shall be sa-

The Council in behalf of the newly constituted Church, and others, feel a pleasure in offering this public expression of their thanks, Factory, and the Manchester Stone Factory, for their kindness in suspending the operations of the Factories, for a time sufficient to enable those who had a desire, to attend on the solemnities of the above occasion .- May the Lord reward them an hundred fold.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A member of the Church Militant," shall appear next week. We accept such of his and a hill, and descending to the strictures as are designed to reprove us, as there we now are. I inquired who from one whose reproof is "an excellent oil." the the answer was, "They are But we have need of patience; that after we who love God, and are coming here have done the will of God, we might inherit hy Presently another company the promises. We would not be of them who the promises. We another company the promises. We another quarter, and upon draw back from any known duty.

field county, will be holden at the house of The bill to authorize the purchasers of public Rev. Rufus Babcock, on Wednesday, the lands who had relinquished the same, to re-

A few dozens of Cushman's Hymn Books, for Conference Meetings, may be had at this

A number of new subscribers have desired the Secretary, from the first No. of the 4th Vol .- We regret that we are unable to supply them.-We again request any who have return them to this office.

inhabitants. When it was transferred to the of the day on bills of a private nature, United States, 23 years ago, they amounted to

at the water side is said to have been peculiarly great.-Christian Watchman.

From the N. Y. Bap. Register.

We are informed by Elder Barrell, from Governeur, St. Lawrence co. that the work of the Lord is very powerful in Potsdam, Madaid, Hopkinton, and Stockholm, and some other towns in that county. In Stockholm, he had the privilege of baptizing 9 on Wednesday, the 24th ult. and after returning to the place of meeting, worship was resumed, and prayers and intercessions were continued all night, until four p'clock the next morning.-Most soul piercing entreaties were made by a number, for prayers. Some were brought into liberty in the meeting, and immediately commenced praying for others. So amazing a display of divine influence, he never before witnessed. In Parishville and Depeyster also, the revival is very powerful -In the latter place there is no Church of any order.

General Antelligence.

Congressional.

Nineteeth Congress-Second Session. SENATE-February 2-February 8.

On Friday, Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of Surgeons and Surgeons' mates in the Navy, whilst actually serving at sea; and of Lieutenants who shall have served as such ten years or upwards, and of passed midshipmen, who shall have served as such eight years and upwards. Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to restrain the Jurisdiction of the United States' Courts, in certain cases. Mr. Havne from the Select Committee to which was recommitted the Bankrupt Bill, reported the same with an amendment, expunging the 93d section thereof. The bill was laid on the table. The consideration of the bill to reduce the duty on imported salt was resumed; and, after an animated debate, in which Mr. Woodbury supported the bill in an able speech of considerable length, the bill was ordered to a third r ading, ayes 22, noes 20.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. On Monday, the bill for reducing the duty after some debate was passed; ayes 24, noes 21. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the agent of the United States with the Creek Indians, relative to the rights and territory secured to that nation by the treaty of the 22d of April last. After some conversation as to the proper Committee to which the subject ought to be referred, the message and the documents accompanying it, were referred to a select committee of five, viz: Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Smith, of South-Carolina, Van Buren, and Harrison.

On Tuesday, the consideration of the bill for the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, together with the amendment reported from the select committee, striking out the 93d section, was resumed. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Harrison offered an amendment, limiting the continuance of the act to three years after the 4th of March next, which was agreed to. Further amendments were proposed by Mr. Eaton, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Chandler, which were rejected. The question on ordering the bill to a third reading was decided in the negative

AYES .- Messrs. Bateman, Berrien, Bouligny, Chambers, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne, Johnston, of Lou. Kane, King, Knight, Mills, Ridgely, Robbins, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Thomas, Van Buren,

and Williams.—21.
NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hendricks, Holmess Johnson, of Ky. Macon, Marks, M'Kinley, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith. of S. C. Tazewell, White, Willey, and Woodbury. -27.

On Wednesday, a memorial was presented from the American Colonization Society, praying pecuniary aid from Congress, in the prosecution of their designs. After some remarks from different gentlemen, the Chair decided that the petition could not be received, for the reason that it was not signed by the petitioners, and that the member who introduced it could not aver to the hand-writing of the petitioners. The resolution to exama view to the establishment of a National Armory, was read a third time and passed. The bill providing for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners for the distribution of the sum paid by Great Britain as a recompense offering this public expression of their thanks, for slaves and other property, departed from to the proprietors and agents of the Vernon this country subsequent to the Treaty of Ghent, among the several owners thereof, was read a second time, discussed and amended. Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report, accomponied by a bill to release the Columbian College from a debt due to the United States; which was read and ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, the bill for regulating the number and compensation of the Clerks, employed in the different public offices, was, atter some discussion, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Holmes, from the Select Committee to which the petitions of the sufferers by French Spoilations were referred, reported a resolution, requesting the President of the Unsted States to cause an abstract of the claims, and of the evidence and documents. to be laid before the Senate at the next Congress. The bill to provide for the adjustment of the claims of persons entitled to indemnifi-

purchase them at private sale, at a fixed price was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the benefit of the heirs of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, was ordered to a third

House-February 2 .- 8.

On Friday, the consideration of the resolu-tion offered by Mr. Saunders, calling for a return of the papers in which the Laws of the United States have been authorized to be a surplus of the 1st, 2d, or 3d No. of Vol. 4, to printed, was resumed, the debate on which continued till the time prescribed for the conideration of resolutions had elapsed. The New Orleans is supposed to contain 50,000 House was engaged during the remainder

On Saturday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was continued until the expiration of the hour allowed for that pur-Brunswick, Me .- The revival at this place pose, when Mr. Hamilton, who had just obcontinues. Eight, recently baptized, have tained the floor, made an unsuccessful motion joined the 2d Baptist Church. The solemnity to suspend the rule. The only speakers on Saturday were Mr Buckner who well detended the conduct of the Secretary of State, and Mr. Wood, who in a few words deprecated the protraction of the discussion on a resolution which inquired into motives which are altogether out of the cognizance of the House and which could lead to no subsequent proceeding. The residue of the day was devoted to private bills.

On Monday, the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was supported by Mr. Hamilton, in a speech which occupied the whole of the hour appropriated by the rule for the consideration of resolutions, when the further discussion was suspended by the Speaker. The House then resumed the discussion of the Manufacturers' bill, which was opposed by Mr. Archer, in a speech of some length. Mr Ingham, then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to vary and multiply the minimums, which resolution with the amendments made in accordance with it, was ordered to be printed. A Message was received from the President of the United States relative to the difficulties between the Creek Indians and the surveyors of the State of Georgia, which, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wright delivered his sentiments at some length, in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and in reply to the remarks of those who had preceded him. The House then took up the discussion of the manufactures' bill, when Mr. Sill spoke at some length in favour of the bill, and Mr Drayton and Mr. Bryan against it. The previous question was called, after Mr. Drayton had closed, and was sustained, but the House afterwards refused to put the main question. The House then adjourned at half past 6 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Webster, the House on its part appointed a committee of seven members to join a Committee on the part of the Senate to select such business as should be acted on this session.

On Wednesday, the House was engaged in the discussion of Mr. Saunder's resolution, and of the Manufacturers' bill. On Thursday, the resolution offered by Mr.

Saunders was again discussed, when Mr. Dor sey occupied the floor, and spoke until the expiration of the ailotted time against the resolution. The House then resumed the consideration of the Manufacturers' Bill. Mr. Hoffman moved to recommit the bill with instructions. Mr. J. S. Stevenson supported the motion, after which Mr. Wright called for the previous question, and the call was sustained-Ayes 89, Noes 74. Mr. Hamilton then moved a call of the House, which the Speaker pronounced to be out of order. An appeal was then made from this decision. which led to a debate of two or three hours, after which the decision of the Chair was sustained, the vote being-Ayes 112, Noes 91. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Friday, by a majority of 9, the vote being-Ayes 108, Noes 99.

> From the N. Y. Statesman. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

Capt. Samuel C. Hall, arrived at New-York in the brig Alert from Maracaybo, which place he left on the 17th December Gen. Bolivar arrived on the evening previous, attended with a great number of companions. He immediately issued a proclamation, which we have translated. The inhabenthusiasm.

Proclamation of the Liberator.

Venezuelians! The glory of your brave men has already been tarnished with the crime of fratricide. Was this the crown which was due to your work of virtue and valour? No-restrain these your paricidal arms: do not destroy your country. Hear. the voice of your brother and companion, before you consummate the last sacrifice of the been obtained to satisfy the convention of the blood of tyrants which Heaven had allowed to remain, to preserve the republic of heroes.

Venezuelians! I pledge you my word. I solemnly call the people to deliberate calmly on their interests, and their own sovereignty. You shall be consulted immediately, this very year, that you may decide when, where. and in what manner the grand national convention. There the people shall freely exercise their omnipotence, there they shall decree their fundamental laws. They alone know their interests, and are masters of their Windsor, of New-Berlin, offered the ordaining ine certain sites on the Western waters, with own fate: they alone, and not one powerful man, nor a party, nor a fraction of a party. Nobody is sovereign but the majority. He who puts himself in the place of the people is a tyrant, and his power is usurpation.

Venezwelians! I am coming to you to place myself between your fires and your breasts. I wish to die sooner than to see your ignominy. which would be still worse than tyranny itself; and to avoid it, what have we not sacrificed Wretched they who do not listen to my words, and who fail in their duty !!!

BOLIVAR.

From Colombia .- By the Eclipse, and James Coulter, arrived in the Delaware, advices from Laguira to Jan. 7, are received. A Letter from the American Consul at that place, dated the 6th, says :- " Since my last, (of 29th Dec.) great changes have taken place in this country. Bolivar has arrived at Valencia; and from the feelings of the people, and manifestations of himself, every thing will be amicably, and without bloodshed, arranged .- The market in consequence, will assume more regularity, and confidence be

A letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia years.

Cavello on the 31st Dec. by water, from Maracaibo. He was at Valencia on the 2d Jan. and was expected to airive at Caraccas on the 9th or 10th. "The people are all rejoicing at the arrival of the Liberator; and in fact they have good reason, for had he been a few weeks later, God only knows what would have been the consequences. They are making great preparations to receive him at Caracas; triumphal arches erecting in the public squares, &c.

"A report was received at Laguira on the evening of the 5th, that a severe engagement had taken place between Gen. Bermudez and the commandant of Rio. Chicks."

The following is an abstract of two decrees issued by Bolivar :-

" Decree of the 19th Dec. at Maracaibo, signed Bolivar, declares that he has been made President of the Republic. That all parties have invoked his mediation to settle all disputes. That the departments of Maturin, Venezuela, Orinoco and Zulia, are subected to his immediate orders. That all demands, complaints, &c. from the districts, &c. are to be addressed to his Secretary General.

That the public authorities, are to cease obey-

ing any other supreme authority than his .- All

hostilities are to be at once abandoned.

"Decree, dated Valencia, 2d Jan, signed Bolivar, That he is authorized by the wishes of the people, to exert extraordinary power for the salvation of the country. That no one shall be prosecuted or tried, for any thing done or said with reference to reform. The persons, property and offices of those engaged n that cause, are guaranteed without exception. The Gen, in Chief, Paez, shall continue to hold civil and military command, under the name of high and supreme chief of Venezuela, with the facilities proper to that station: Santeo Merino being Intendant and commanding General of Maturin. That from the date of the decree, all should acknowledge and obey his authority as President of the Republic; and every act of hostility committed thenceforward, be treated and punished as a crime against the state. The Grand National Convention should be convoked, conformaoly to his decree of the 19th Dec. in order to determine the fate of the Republic." On the same day, Paez submitted to the decree, and occupied the title of Chief conferred by the Liberator.

A slip from the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated 5th Feb. says Gen. Bolivar had entered Caraccas on the 11th; and Gen. Pacz had issued his proclamation, declaring Venezuela under the general Government.-16

Com. Porter.-The accounts relative to his officer's situation are contradictory. Capt Voohris, of the schooner Emigrant, arrived vesterday in 14 days from Havanna, informs that he was cruising round the Island, bad taken several prizes, and was not blockaded at Key West, as before reported." By an arrival at Charleston, two days later, it is said that "two frigates and a gun brig of Laborde's squadron, had returned to Havanna and commenced taking in water and provislons. It was expected that they would depart immediately, to join the blockading squadron off Key West. An embargo was expected to be laid in the Port of Havanna until the departure of the above vesels."

The force Com. Porter has to contend with, consists of three frigates, the Lealtad 50, Peria 44, Casilda 44, Arethusa corvette 40, Hercules brig 18, Maria Amelia brig 18, Bellona and Marble brigs, 16 guns-in all,

Hayti .- A letter from Port-an Prince, dated Dec. 15, 1826, informs that a commercial reaty has been formed between England and Hayti; and that the Government of Hayti has declined giving France the advantage of half-duties.

Dr. Holley has resigned the Presidency of Transylvania University, and wili relinquish the government of that Institution in March. His object is to make the tour of Europe.

The Bank of Kentucky has been robbed of \$3000 by its porter, who it is supposed entered the vault by a false key. He was given his liberty upon condition that he would make a full confession.

How gross is his ignorance who knows the whole world, and yet knows not the Maker and Governor of the world! But, O, how miserable is the man who does not love him!

Information has been received at Pendleton itants received him with the greatest possible of the death of Path-Killer, the head Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Charles Hicks, it is supposed, will be his successor.

> Captain Morgan. - A convention, composed of gentlemen from various towns in the section of country excited by the mysterious absence of Morgan, recently held a meeting at Lewistown. We learn upon unquestionable authority, that sufficient information has fact, that after Morgan had been kept a few days at Fort Niagara, he was deliberately put to death at that place. - Buffalo Patriot.

# ORDINATION.

On the 18th inst. in the 2d Baptist Church in Guilford, Chenango co. N. Y. Br. Norman Bentley was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. An impressive discourse was delivered on the occasion by Eld. Silas Spaulding, of Norwich village. Elder Washington prayer, assisted in the imposition of hands, by Elders Otis, and Griswold .- Elder John Sears, of Franklin, gave the charge. Elder Nathaniel Otis, of Oxford, presented the right hand of fellowship. Elder Simeon P. Griswold, of the first Church in Guilford, made an address to the people; and Elder Sears, the Concluding Prayer. - Bap. Reg.

# MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Professor Doane, Samuel M. Hayden, of Saybrook, to Miss S. Martha, daughter of Mr. Mosely Ellsworth, of East-Windsor.

At East-Hartford, Mr. Wm. Larabee, to Miss Amelia Roberts.

At Windsor, Mr. Edward Drake, to Miss Almira Gaylord.

# OBITUARY.

At Haddam, on the 29th of Jan. Mr. Silas Cone, aged 73. At Berlin, Lucy, wife of Mr. Elisha Bran-

dagee, aged 76.

At East-Haddam, on the 25th of Jan. Samuel S. son of Mr. Samuel Purple, aged 6

ssage, to explain to rprised Mr. Editor, insert that part of

### POETR .

THE MISSIONARY'S FAREWELL

Farewell my dear Brethren, the time is at hand, That we must be parted from this social band, Our several engagements now call us away,

Our parting is needful, and we must obey. Farewell my dear Brethren, Farewell for a

while, We'll soon meet again, if kind Providence smile;

And while we are parted and scatter'd abroad.

Farewell faithful soldiers, you'll soon be discharg'd,

The war will be ended, your treasures enlarg'd, With shouting and singing, tho' Jordan may

roar. We'll enter fair Canaan, and rest on the shore.

Farewell ye young converts, who are enlisted for war,

Sore trials await you, but Jesus is near; Although you must travel the dark wilder-

Your Captain's before you, he'll lead you to bliss.

The world and the Devil, and Hell all unite, And hold Persecution, will try you to fright; But Jesus stands for you, who's stronger than

Let this animate you to march on your way. Farewell seeking mourners, with sad broken

O hasten to Jesus, and choose the good part; He's full of compassion, and mighty to save, His arms are extended, your souls to receive.

Farewell careless sinners, for you I do mourn. I think of your danger, while quite unconcern'd;

I've heard of the Judgment, where all must appear There you will stand trembling, with torment-

ing fear. Your folies and pastimes, in which you delight, Will serve to torment you with dreadful af-

fright: You'll think of the sermons which you've heard in vain,

All hopes gone forever, of hearing again.

Farewell faithful Christians, Farewell all around. Perhaps we'll not meet till the last trump

shall sound; To meet you in glory, I'll give you my hand, Our Saviour to praise, in a pure social band.

O glory, O glory, O glory to God, Redemption we have through Jesus's blood; I long to be going to meet him above, To gaze on his beauty, and feast on his love.

From the London Baptist Magazine. ON THE BEST MEANS OF CHECKING THE PROGRESS OF ANTINOMI-

MR. EDITOR,

least among those with whom I have in the like kind. tercourse, that this moral pestilence is greatly on the increase. How far that opinion is well founded, I shall not now stay to inquire. It is not to the fact itself, but to the best mode of conduct in reference to it, that I am anxious to direct the the evil of sin-the necessity of repen- and their medicines too when they needed attention of your readers, and more par- tince-and the evidence and excellence them. (Oh that every Preacher would ticularly the junior pastors of our Church-

yield to no one. The ignorance, the pride, the littleness of mind, and, above all, the daring and treacherous rebellion presumed forgiveness, instead of soften- mystery of iniquity of which we are speaking and sanctifying his heart, only embold: ing. ens him to transgress with a high hand, that grace may abound; he fights the devil's battles under the pretence of superior acts the part of the friend and the traitor any attempt at dissembling his principles. at the same time; and while he professes to receive the blessings which Christianity proffers, aims a deadly blow at its in such a state, is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever.

term Antinomian is far too indiscriminately applied. Many good and useful men wise and successful method which he took are thus branded, for no other reason than, in subverting error by establishing truth because in their ministry the doctrines of the Gospel are more prominent than the and zealous minister, who, when he has precepts, and privileges are more largely seen his flock in dangers of this kind, has, dwelt upon than duties That they run indeed, been anxious to secure them from into, a blameable extreme is readily ad- the mischiefs, but has erred greatly as to mitted; and perhaps they have uncon the right way. For, while the fanatic sciously aided the progress of the system has been setting aside all practical godlinow under consideration, if not by entire- ness, by his way of establishing two or ly omitting, yet by failing to press on their three doctrinal points, the regular Pastor hearers, with sufficient frequency and has been endeavouring to counteract the earnestness, the practical part of the error, by insisting so much on practical Christian scheme. The deficiencies of topics and obligations, as seemingly to such ministers are much to be deplored : abandon the foundation upon which alone nevertheless, the charge of Antinomian they can be successfully built. But this ism ought not to be brought against them; is attempting to remove error of one kind, nor ought their brethren to stand aloof by errors of another. The meanest peasfrom them, or treat them in a cold or harsh ant might perceive, that, however firm : manner, but rather endeavour, in gentle- hold his minister might have taken of the ness and love; to lead them to a more com- end, or practical part of St. Paul's Epis

very common mode of opposing Antinomi- to be mangled by the fanatic. Nothing anism, where it really exists, is open to can establish error, more than such a very serious objection. In the warmth practice as this: yet this is a mistake into of their zeal for practical piety, some min which even men of eminence have fallen.

isters seem to have judged that they could doctrinal peculiarities were in a great degree neglected. They have thus fallen into the opposite extreme to that just no ticed; they have thus fallen as much too low as the others have risen too high, and in their concern to avoid and expose An-Arminian system. Allow me to say, Mr. We'll pray for each other, and wrestle with Editor, that this is the very worst measare that could be adopted. The doctrines which are almost exclusively treat ed by Antinomian preachers, and by them so mischievously perverted from their original design, are those which, properly food of personal religion, the motives to true godliness will flourish if these be concealed from view, or kept in the back ground. Let us not then cease to use a good thing, because it is liable to abuse .-Let the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel be put forward, in as prominent a light as they are presented to us in the Holy Scriptures : let us not fear to expatiate on the riches and freeness of divine grace, the unchangeableness of the love of God, the stability of his purposes, and the assured safety of his people; while on the other hand, we ever state these important truths in their practical bearings and connection, and shew how the "grace of God which bringeth salvation, teacheth us to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts." this way we may hope successfully to check the progress of Antinomianism, by convincing those who are in langer of be ing deluded, that soundness in the faith, is something more than ringing charges on certain technical phrases, generally ill understood and unskillfully used; and that he is the best advocate of free and sove reign grace, who is most strengous in ex horting to holy obedience, as the fruit of gratitude and love.

I have taken the liberty to offer these remarks, as an introduction to some very useful statements and observations on this subject, contained in Cecil's Life of the Hon, and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, and which, with your permission, I will here extract. Mr. C. it will be remembered, was Vicar of all: and thus are the secrets of his heart of St. Giles's, Reading.

" About the year 1790, Mr. C. was to undergo a trial of another sort. An Antinomian preacher attempted at Reading, to disseminate his pernicious principles; of Apostle. His congregation declined : sewhom I shall take more notice than, per- rious enquirers perceived that this teach-I have observed that the minds of many haps, such characters deserve, in order to er could made no evangelical doctrine or of my Christian brethren are deeply af. place Mr. C. as an example before the p fected by the progress of Antinomianism. eyes of young ministers; especially such as him It seems to be a prevailing opinion, at as may have to encounter difficulties of those, who give the children bread

may be necessary first to observe, that so much caution, that the children are Antinomianism is an error, which sets up afraid lest it should poison them .- But, the grace of God in opposition to his gov like a true parent, he gave his children ernment: accordingly, it makes light of not only their food, but their work also, of holiness; and all this upon the special | consider this!) The children knew the pretence of exalting and glorifying the father, and crowded round him, till at In abhorrence of Antinomianism I will work of Christ. But the work of Christ length the Antinomian not being able, (as was not only to die for the sine of his peo- Mr. M- of Reading, informs me,) to ple, but also to save his people from their raise a subsistence, left them in 1796, and sins; and to fulfil his great evangelical the place was afterwards shut up. against the divine authority, which distin- promise of putting his law into their hearts,

"But to return to the Preacher who came to Reading: I ought, from the acand thereby became less dangerous .-Nothing, however, that he could say or But I cannot help remarking, that the this period of his life, is, to call the atten- iots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" tion of my Brethren in the ministry, to the

"I could name more than one honest prehensive and just view of divine truth. tles, he had delivered up the full posses Permit me to observe further, that one sion of the beginning, or doctrinal part,

"But He, from whom 'all holy de- or four years ago, where a young man left origin: The improvement of another was building wood, hay, and stubunderstood, minister to the peace, and through the blood of Christ, as many hun life, and joy of the Christian; and are the dreds now living can testify. And they can restify too, that he did not stop here : all pious activity. We cannot expect that he preached also Sanctification by the Spirit of Christ, and the peculiar obligations which the doctrines of grace lay Christians under, to deny ungodliness and worldly tusts, and to walk soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world

" Does any sincere preacher of God's word, now labouring under such difficulwish to know what success is to be expected from such a steady perseverance in the doctrine which is according to godliness-a course which will no more coun tenance carnal gospellers and mad evan gelists, than dead formalists or hardened profligates ?- I will endeavour to strengthen his hands, by informing him, that it was attended with the following good et-

"1. The appeal, which his consistent conduct lodged in the consciences of his people, kept the greater part of them from wandering, and recovered others who had wandered. His congregation increased : God sent his seal to his word : and afforded his power and presence to the genuine administration of it. Many were awakened; others established in the whole truth. Such, indeed, was the effect felt by many who were brought under the Minister of St. Giles's, that it reminds us of such assemblies as are described 1 Cor. xiv. 25, where, if there should come in one that believeth not, or one unlearned, he is convinced of all, he is judged made manifest; and so, fulling down on his face, he will worship God, and report that God is in you of a truth.

"2. The effect was felt by the false heb their own Pastor did not maintain. Mr. C. was none of lest the dogs swelld catch at it; or, if "To be intelligible to every reader, it they give it, give it so sparingly and with

"3. The good effect of our Brother's guish the system, justly expose it to the and writing it in their minds, and causing conduct was visible throughout Reading. detestation of all who love and fear the them to walk in his statutes, and keep his If all did not love him as a faithful wit Most High. Nor can it be doubted that a judgments, and do them. The truth, ness, (and where, and when, did the genuine Antinomian is the most awful therefore, as it is in Jesus, respects what world love a faithful witness?) yet all had character in the universe-Satan himself he does for them, and what he does in marked the steady and devoted Minister. not excepted; for he makes even the them: but as half the truth is a lie, so In walking with him at different times goodness of God the occasion of sin : his this is the lie called Antinomianism ; that through the town, I could not but observe the kind of respect paid to him; and, though part of this may be placed to the account of his family having resided so long on the spot; yet how many highborn Clerks have droned away their lives regard to the Redeemer; Judas like, he count I have received, to clear him from in sight of their family mansion, and at length ceased to cumber the ground, as many others have done: he spoke out, without producing a single sigh of Alas. my brother !- On the contrary, how many, whose births could scarcely be traced, in the knowledge of that part of morals, very existence. For such persons, dying do, diverted Mr. C. from the straight have, on taking their flight, wrung, like which respects individual and domestic, line and scriptural course he had been our Brother, the cry from a thousand but especially national relations. After pursuing; and my design, in dwelling on hearts, of My Father, my Father, the char-

Allow me to express my hope, that by the insertion of this paper in your valuacontained in the above extract, may be there all these noble sentiments, the force beneficial to many of your readers. am, Sir, yours truly,

\* Cecil's Works, vol. i. p. 232-239.

A RINT TO PASTORS OF CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Lond. Bap. Mag.

MR. EDITOR.

I beg leave to call your attention to an evil, that in more instances than one, I have seen to exist in our denomination .-I trust that in mentioning it, I shall not be accused of a disposition to find fault, as I assure you, it is done from a pure regard ceive. to the best interests and scriptural prosperity of the Church of Christ.

not so effectually resist the ungodly hersires, all good counsels, and all just works one of our Churches in deep disgrace, retimes would have left it far being moved to a distant part of the kingdom.

This has been the esy, as by urging on their people, with do proceed,' preserved our Brother from moved to a distant part of the kingdom, more than usual vehemence, the claims turning out of the narrow path he had to and within three months was ordained ent age, who had written to the Pastor of a new but promising Church, by and obligations of the Gospel, while its keep, either to the right hand or to the Pastor of a new but promising Church, by ent age, who had written on the company of God's some of the most respectable ministers in subjects, though of most respectable ministers in subjects, though of most respectable ministers in subjects, though of most respectable ministers in subjects. left Whatever separate part of God's some of the most respectable ministers in subjects, though of moderate ability coursel an erroneous teacher was exclu- the denomination. Once or twice since stead of considering it as a consively adopting, Mr. C. determined to then I have witnessed similar proceedpreach the whole counsel of God. He ings. If the very respectable gentlemen, you were to say to him, "I admin would not quit the foundation because whose presence and services are afforded book : your ideas of God and relie on the day of Ordination, are remonstra- fully on a level with the Grecian tinomianism, have well nigh gone into the ble upon it. He was too well instructed, ted with on the subject, their reply inva- ogy, the Indian Shasters, and the to blindly advance the Arminian error, as riably is, they knew of nothing improper, of Confucius." Nor would be the the only specific to cure the Antinomian. and that if they had heard of such and such justice were done him, unless it Heresy is not to be cured by heresy, but things before, they would have declined granted, that he had surpassed the by truth. He maintained firmly the doc taking part in the proceedings.—Now, of Mahomet, in his representation trines of Grace, though another was per- Sir, my enquiry is, how far is it right in truth and duty. But the plain in verting them; and ceased not to preach as the Pastors of our Churches, to ordain fishermen, publicans, and tenting fully and freely as before, Redemption those to the Ministry of whom they know Judea and Galilee, after the h but very little? Should they not previ eighteen centuries, are still master ously enquire concerning them, of those ligion and morals. No man in to whom they are well known? Is not engaging in the ordination of strangers, vi. Let those who will not allow the olating the Apostolic direction, "Lay hands suddenly on no man ?" If Deacons should "first be proved," does it not become us to know those who, by our means, become the presidents of our Churches? Have not many Churches Missionary Society in a letter to the been ruined, by having men as their Pasties as our Brother had to struggle with, tors, who have afterwards proved a disgrace to the cause? None of us would engage in the ordination of a man, unless we knew something of his creed, and ought we not to have, at least, an equal

acquaintance with his life? It may be said, that the fault of having that with one of the deacons, le such men for Pastors rests with the call at their houses on the first Churches. This is partially true: but week, and receive their bounty be it remembered, that some Churches are newly formed, and their Deacons are inexperienced and easily imposed upon; and some Churches in important stations are small, and have a leaning to some favourite sentiment; designing men know how to act with them; and if two or three respectable Ministers will come to their ordination, all parties for the present, are well satisfied But-by and by the

Hoping that in some form or other, you will give a hint on the subject, I am, very truly yours,

A PASTOR.

NO. 13. Men never get before the New Testament.

For centuries past, the world has been in a state of gradual improvement, which is still increasing with accelerated rapidity. Ancient ages, even the most renowned, we have far outstripped in every useful science: and by means of modern discoveries, their most famous books are child in my arms, in this then are found extremely deficient. Within the limits of the eigh eenth century, this has soul. If ever I was brought to been remarkably the case. How many sins, and find pardon it was the treatises regarded as master pieces, at the hope in Jesus, and for heaven, it beginning, were looked upon as antiqua ted before the end. When we consider little that we give, from my full the intense application of thousands of it may carry to some weary sinner enlightened and highly cultivated minds, all in quest of new discoveries, and all eudeavouring to improve on what was written before, we shall not wonder at the lads, already consecrated to the this advancement.

We are naturally led to enquire, how it is in reference to religion, and whether the New Testament stands its ground. A full proportion of learned men have applied themselves to the study of the principles of religion and morals; and to those sciences connected with them, which have respect to moral obligation and privilege. But have any of them outstripped the New Testament, as the moderns have outstripped the ancient philosophers? Have they found out any part of the character of God, which it does not display; or any duty which it does not inculcate ?-No: after all their researches, and with all the additional knowledge of eighteen centuries, they have not moved a step before it. Nay, they may perceive the New Testament is still before

In these latter times, many conceive that considerable progress has been made having viewed these pretensions, which profess to have their basis fixed on the principles of eternal justice, let us turn to the New Testament, and examine if these ble Miscellany, the important instruction men have outstripped it. But we find and extent of which were not perceived before, that are applicable to what is good in them, and to those things which are really improvements; and countenancing and enjoining them by the spirit of the Gospel. Is it not astonishing, that whenever any useful discovery in moral science has been made, it is found that the New Testament contains it, though unnoticed before? This has been the case from century to century; it is so still: and, no doubt, there are many divine principles of mora's in this book. which the progress of knowledge, in this and future ages, will enable men to per-

But whence comes this peculiar quality? The vast comprehensive knowledge I allude, Sir, to the too great readiness of the Spirit of God who indicted it, can of some of our Ministers, to engage in the slone be assigned as a rational, and satis-Ordination of men as Pastors of our factory cause. If Christianity had been Churches, of whom they know very little, the invention of men, it would have sharor perhaps nothing. I knew a case three ed the fate of all other systems of the like

This has been the case with time has stepped one foot befores were taught of God, assign a said reason for their pre eminence.

A GRATEFUL WIDOW .- The Rev. P. Squier, agent of the American or of the Western Recorder, relative following interesting fact.

I had preached upon the Sabbath

ting Christians to their privileges A. M. and to their duties in the P the day closing with my missionan sage; and the minister had told home missionary cause. As my was not to investigate the ability but to call indiscriminately on famil pecially where the heart was with came to the house of the Widow whose family group, for number an was just about the counterpart of John Rodgers, in the Primer. On ing the house, I observed to herknow, I suppose my errand; by domestic burdens are so great, the haps you ought not to aid our object cept with your prayers." "Oh," si ' I was so afraid you had passed me! and then came a young woman in the ily with 50cts. and a daughter mit the mother with 50 cts. a lad with another with 25cts. and then three with 6 cents each. I said "h straitened circumstances, perhaps give too much." She repliedwell remember when we here the the gospel from the lips of mission I used to go on foot three miles, mi ness, to hear it, and it was ble ted with the missionary cause. wilderness, the consolations wh have found."-We knelt downing ful prayer. I added a word of col of Missions by a mother's vow and I looked upon them as future la in the field; and as I went outd " thank God and take courage" if joicing hope that our missionaries doing the same work in regions onward, that was done the re by deared Williston and Bushnell, near years ago.

The Huntsville, (Alabama A contains a letter from a native Indian, in which he says thereat orders of men whose professed are to benefit the Choctaws vit Missionaries, whose objects her laudable The third class are the advocate the removal of the indi of the Missisippi, that they my served from ruin. This recomm says this native child of the fores, mistaken notion—because agricul the precarious subsistence that is by the chase decreases its follow ever the Choctaws are civilized convinced that here is the place ! But a desire to remove us has of every benevolent consideration behalf-our patriotism is ridical rights trampled upon-and no voice is raised in our defence. pride of the United States to asylum to the opprest of every yet it is said they want to drive western wilds! Poor unfortunate taws! where shall we take up ou and live in safety ? We have he duced, our character as a nation ill Even the Senate chamber of the States has resounded with calumy traction; and no one to do us ju

FOREIGN.

A water spout fell on St. Mar. Bungay, Suffolk, England, duriot Divine service lately, and the d was so filled with water that it is church, which in a few minutes of a foot in depth. The cong came so alarmed that they rul pews into the aisles, and in the were thrown down in the ma yards distance scarcely a drop perceptible.

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